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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

LOCAL NOTICES.

A Test Proves It.
The Walcott's Pain Paint.

Hollidaysburg Seminary.
Young ladies can enter with advantage on April 1st.
The picture of the building, terms, &c., address the Principal, Hollidaysburg, Pa. tf

To the Paint Trade.
Just received at 60 Market street, a large stock of Pure White Lead, (Stock,) Linseed oil, Turpentine, Varnishes of all kinds, Colors in Oil and Japan, Dry and in oil, Paint Brushes warranted, and every thing necessary to the trade. All of which will be sold at a very small profit. Will sell White Lead, strictly pure, more durable, and warranted to cover more surface for the money than any other house in the city. Remember, the best is the cheapest. Sold at Joseph Fleming's, 60 Market street, corner Diamond. tf

For Lease.
The large and well known furniture warehouse and ware-room, 70 Smithfield street, will be leased to an energetic furniture concern for a series of years at very low rent. Apply to Simon Johnston, corner Smithfield and Fourth streets.

Country Merchants
Save money every day by purchasing their Staple and Fancy Groceries from the wholesale grocery house, R. Mackin street, corner Diamond, near Fifth avenue.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

THE TENURE-OF-OFFICE LAW.

A NEW BILL AGREED UPON.

The Butler-Schenck Imbroglio—Charges and Countercharges—Iowa Office-Seekers—The Cuban Provisional Government—Grant's Indian Policy—Butler Badly Beaten—No General Legislation in the House this Session.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D.C., March 22, 1869.

The Tenure-of-office Question.

Will come before the Senate next in a new guise. The Republican members of that body were in session three hours last night, and from two to three this afternoon. The morning session was devoted to discussion growing out of the introduction of a resolution requesting the President to furnish information relative to the nature of arguments for and against suspension once reported and the session came to an end without an advance in any direction. The latest element everybody wanted to relieve the Presidential embarrassment, and that a very decided majority were prepared to repealing it. The special friends of repeal were opposed to being bound by a resolution for suspension, and the session broke up on that point. Should Congress, in April, not have adjourned, the effort to repeal will be renewed. It is apparent that repeal could not be carried, and it was doubtful if the House will agree to suspension. Several of the Republican speeches were made. Sherman, Trumbull and Morton, representing those who talked most for repeal, said they would agree to any measure leaving the President free to make such changes as he thought advisable. Mr. Sherman thinks it useless to recommit the bill now pending in the Senate, which suspends the law till next winter, to the Judiciary Committee. Further debate will be had, it is expected, and the measure will be finally agreed by all present that a new bounded office bill, retaining the features of the present law and excluding all obnoxious provisions, must be carried through the Senate, and probably through the House. The proposed modification is that the act shall not apply in any way to the Cabinet, and the President shall not be required to make out a case wherein certain persons may be suspended, but in other cases, he may during the session of the Senate propose removals and appointments at pleasure, and leave the Senate to make such examination as it pleases, while during vacation he may suspend and appoint at pleasure and leave his action to the Senate within twenty days after reassembling. This will leave him free to act without assigning any reason for his action. Still the feeling among members to-night is that the bill as now modified from that to be reported by the Judiciary Committee and adopted by Congress, and that it will be satisfactory to the President. The Committee will meet again to-morrow morning for consideration of the course into shape, and if the present disposition on all sides to harmonize continues, a new bill will probably go through before the 1st of the week.

The Butler-Schenck Battle
Did not open to-day. As was expected, Butler was at his office early, opening the House and reconnoitering the position, sent at once to his office and turned up an additional stock of ammunition in the shape of documents supposed to be in support of the charges and specifications against Schenck. Gen. Butler's friends claim that Schenck's friends claim that he (Butler) has been worsted off by the whisky men while managing the impeachment investigation, and that he is retained as the attorney of one of the largest whisky establishments at the East.

Iowa Office-Seekers.
Iowa is pretty well represented among office-seekers here. Peter Melendy, of Cedar Falls, wants to be Marshal of the State, and has part of the delegation in that State, while others from other parts of the State favor, while others favor Gen. Rowley, of Clinton, whose endorsement, as Post-Chief stands as a member of the House, from New York, that he had not, and that he should leave the selection of a person to the delegation.

Washington, March 22.

A despatch received from New Orleans Saturday, stated Union, March 21, announces the arrival at that station on the Franklin, on the 20th ult., after a passage of seventeen days from New York. The Franklin encountered a heavy norther on the gulf, losing from the fifth to the 10th. The Ticonderoga, Commander Pennock, arrived at Lisbon a few hours before the Franklin. The Ticonderoga and the Franklin will return to the United States in obedience to an order from the Navy Department as soon as the necessary repairs are completed.

The Richmond Whig of to-day says several Americans will arrive here next week, to settle a few affairs before there. A large index of Englishmen will arrive at Wilmington in April, and extensive preparations have been made for the immigration of Germans. Letters received from the Netherlands, Russia, and other European states, show there will soon be a large emigration to Virginia. Settlers from new and prospering for settlement. All the directors of the many headquarters in Richmond was engaged Saturday in preparing new agreements for the state, the time having arrived when, under the law, on and persons who Again, the time for the next sale are to be removed from office. Among the appointments for the city of Richmond is Colonel Egbert, Chief of Police. It is noted as a curious fact that throughout the length and breadth of Virginia, with few exceptions, no nonsignors can be nominated because of the removal of clerks.

Charles M. Wilder, colored, has been recommended by the South Carolina Congressional delegation, and indorsed by the Postmaster General, for Postmaster at Columbia, that position having been formerly occupied by Gen. Sheridan, a member of the State constitutional convention, and is now a member of the Legislature.

CUBA.

The statement from Charleston that General Rodriguez is in command of an expedition of any force in Cuba is incorrect, as that gentleman is now in Washington.

The appearance of the Cuban provisional government is regarded here as untimely. Private letters received in Washington represent the people of the insurgents favorably, and confident in and of the power of the insurgents to put down the insurrection. The insurgents maintain themselves in more than half the inland outside of the principal cities, and are increasing their strength. The Spaniards have their choice to join the army of occupation or be driven out, and the latter is regarded as the alternative of the whole people. Half the coast line is covered with volunteers.

Gustave Dore's Paintings.

The Ways and Means Committee carried through the House this afternoon a little bill providing that foreign works of art brought here for the purpose of exhibition may be admitted without duty on bond being given to pay duty if they are sold. This action is a matter about which there has been a good deal of talk here for many months. Some valuable pictures are now on exhibition in the New York Custom House, which will be shown our people if this act goes through the Senate.

General Legislation.

The House Judiciary Committee have agreed not to report any bill involving general legislation.

Work Ladies.

The report that the President had promised the position of Sheriff of South Carolina to Gen. Rosser (C. Custer, of Ohio, seems unfounded, as Gen. Custer stated in a member of the House, from New York, that he had not, and that he should leave the selection of a person to the colored Southerner.

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Washington, March 22.

The Cuban Provisional Government.

Senor Lamas, Minister Plenipotentiary from the Provisional Government of the Cuban revolutionists, will arrive here on Wednesday. He will at once ask recognition, and represent that the insurgents have gained, that reinforcements have drawn so many native Cubans of prominence to their support as to insure success. He will report the insurgent army as 30,000 strong, well drilled and supplied. Quite a number of Americans have gone to the scene of action, and have here for ten days and profess great confidence that the Administration will soon assume a very friendly attitude toward the Provisional Government.

Indian Affairs.

A considerable number of quakers arrived to-night, probably by invitation of the President, to consult with him about Indian affairs. Their coming in with the appointment of Ely S. Parker, late of his staff, Commissioner of the Indian Bureau, and it is known that he will remove at least three-fourths of the present Indian agents and put honest men in their place, a large majority of whom will be quakers. His purpose in this regard is so well known that a number of persons who come here to get appointments in this service have given up the effort and gone home.

Death of Senator Butler.

General Butler and Judge Lawrence got badly beaten in the House to-day on a motion to recall the resolution for adjournment from during recess, so as to make provision for a longer session. General Butler spoke in his strongest manner of the necessity of staying here to catch the frauds while in executive session, and Mr. Lewis, followed in the same strain, but their joint effort convinced only thirteen members of the whole House that the course they advocated was advisable.

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HARRISBURG.

IMPORTANT RAILWAY PROJECT.

Extension of Allegheny Valley Railroad to the Susquehanna—Ormsby Passenger Railway Bill Finally Passed in the House—Local Bills.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.
HARRISBURG, Pa., March 22, 1869.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

This morning, Mr. Wallis, of Philadelphia, moved a reconsideration of the vote regarding the Sharp Bakers bill. Agreed to and bill read.

Passed Finally.

Mr. Morgan, of Allegheny, called up the bill incorporating the Pittsburgh and Ormsby Passenger Railway Company. Passed finally.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Philadelphia against the Butler inspection bill.

Portable Cabin-on Gas.

The joint resolution to authorize the introduction of the Portable Cabin-on Gas into the public buildings and grounds, was supported by Mr. Wilson, of Allegheny, and Hunter, of Westmoreland. Passed finally.

SENATE.

The Railroad Project.

Mr. Finch introduced a bill authorizing the construction of a railroad commencing the month of Bowman's branch, Cameron county, to connect with the Philadelphia and Erie Railway, and to secure payment of them and one-half million dollars of the bonds of the Susquehanna and Erie road to the Commonwealth of the State. It authorizes the Allegheny Valley Railroad to extend its line through to the West Branch of the Susquehanna on the route indicated, and to the Sunbury and Erie road, and the Pennsylvania Central, Northern Central and Philadelphia and Erie, or any other through lines to Philadelphia and New York. Appropriates two millions dollars of the sinking fund; on these bonds one hundred thousand dollars shall be payable to the Commonwealth yearly, commencing January 1st, 1875, with interest from January 1st, 1872.

Passed Finally.

Also, a bill authorizing the Allegheny County Courts to discharge delinquent Assessors after one week's notice.

Marriage Licenses.

Mr. Whitney, relative to marriage licenses and registration thereof.

On motion of Mr. Ernest, the registry bill was made the special order for to-morrow evening.

Passed Finally.

Mr. Ernest called up the supervisors' bill. Passed finally.

Mr. Ernest called up the bill authorizing the sale of property of corporations upon bonds secured by mortgage with like effect as if upon mortgage. Passed finally.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

A young German in Newark being refused by the girl he loved, shot her at her residence on Saturday night, and then proceeded to kill them. He will die, but the girl will recover.

Thomas Bigelow Lawrence, Consul General to Hong Kong, died at Washington Sunday morning. He was the son of Abbott Lawrence, of Boston.

It is stated that one of the applicants for the postoffice at Columbia, South Carolina, is a negro, and another one of Governor Orr's friends, and another one of Governor Aiken's friends. Governor Scott, it is said, will make good his charge against Schenck. Gen. Schenck's friends claim that he will be able to show that Butler was drunk, but this charge will be met by the whisky men while managing the impeachment investigation, and that he is retained as the attorney of one of the largest whisky establishments at the East.

Senator Ingalls, Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, reported favorably a bill amendatory of the act in relation to the construction of a railroad from the Central Pacific to Portland, Oregon. It allows any company hereafter organized to take the benefits of the act, and to file its assent to said act within one year.

Mr. COX introduced a bill granting lands in aid of the Sacramento Irrigation and Navigation Canal Company to the Capitol Reformatory to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. BRAKE offered a substitute designed to dissolve all the duties of circuit Courts now in the Southern District of Mississippi, and transfer the jurisdiction of the circuit Courts with District Courts in such district.

After a motion upon the bill, the senate at 2 o'clock adjourned.

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Bills and resolutions were introduced, as follows:

By Mr. LYNCH, providing for the gradual redemption of specie payments. Also, providing against undue expansion and contraction of the currency.

By Mr. BLAND, providing for a uniform system of gold or bonds for the Government.

By Mr. KELLEY, providing for a gold standard for the Government, also establishing the office of Assistant Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

By Mr. PENNETT, designating the lights to be used by vessels navigating the Mississippi, and providing for further protection for the northern passenger steamboats.

By Mr. WOOD, to amend the national bank act, relative to circulation. Also, altering the composition of foreign mixtures for Government purposes.

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By Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, memorial of the Wisconsin Legislature for the establishment of a branch mint at the city of Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

By Mr. ROBINSON, to provide better security for the lives of passengers on steamships.

By Mr. CLARKE, of Kansas, in relation to the disposition of the Osage ceded lands.

By Mr. TAFFE, in relation to agricultural lands. Also, a railroad grant from Lincoln, Nebraska, to the Pacific Railroad.

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FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

THE QUESTION OF ADJOURNMENT.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Reconsider the Resolution for Adjournment on Friday—Large Number of Bills Introduced.

WASHINGTON, D.C., March 22, 1869.

SENATE.

Mr. POMEROY reported, from the Public Land Committee, a bill granting the right of way for the Midland Pacific railroad, with amendments, passed.

The following offices were then elected: Sergeant-at-Arms, John R. French, North Carolina; Executive Clerk, John M. Morris, South Carolina; Congressional Printer, Almon M. Clapp, Buffalo.

Mr. ABBOTT introduced a joint resolution relative to the taking of the Atlantic cable.

Mr. KELLOGG introduced a bill to aid the Pacific Central Railroad. Referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

Mr. MORRILL, a bill to amend the naturalization laws. Judiciary Committee.

Mr. DRAKE, a bill to prevent United States Court records. Judiciary Committee.

Mr. FESSENDEN reported a re-ordination to consider an order providing the civil appointments bill, on removing disabilities and removing the proscription of hundred wholesale to pay salaries of storekeepers. Agreed to.

Mr. WILLEY, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported favorably a bill amendatory of the act in relation to the construction of a railroad from the Central Pacific to Portland, Oregon. It allows any company hereafter organized to take the benefits of the act, and to file its assent to said act within one year.

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SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

A Provisional Government to be Established in Paraguay—Return of the Turkish Minister to Greece—No Further Clemency to Fenians—Debate on the Irish Church Bill—Free Trade in Spain—Hungarian Elections.

Provisional Government in Paraguay.

PARIS, March 22.—Rio Janeiro advices state that Parana, the Brazilian Secretary of Foreign Affairs, has gone to Asuncion to establish a Provisional Government.

Turkish Minister to Greece.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 22.—The Turkish Minister has returned to Athens, Greece, to resume his position there.

No Further Clemency.

LONDON, March 22.—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Fortescue, Chief Secretary for Ireland, said the Government did not intend to extend clemency to any other Fenians now in prison.

Disestablishment.

The debate on the Irish Church bill was resumed. Sir Roundell Palmer made a speech favoring disestablishment, but opposing disendowment, and said he would propose and move a modification of the bill as constitutes.

Mr. John Bake Hobhouse, Secretary General, advocated the bill, opposing it in all its points.

Free Trade.

MADRID, March 22.—A popular demonstration has been made in Barcelona in favor of free trade.

Hungarian Elections.

PESTH, March 22.—A majority of the elections for the Hungarian Parliament so far have resulted in the success of the Deak party.

Shipping Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, March 22.—The steamer City of Antwerp, which put back to Queenstown a few days since, returned here for repairs. The City of New York sailed from Queenstown Sunday morning for New York, with her mails and passengers.

QUEENSTOWN, March 22.—The steamship City of Brooklyn, from New York, arrived to-day.

Paris Bourse.

PARIS, March 22.—Bourse quiet; rentes 73 francs 2 centimes.

Havre Cotton Market.

HAVRE, March 22.—Cotton quiet and steady.

London Money Market.

LONDON, March 22.—Consols closed at 93¼ for money and 93¼ for account. Stocks steady. Erie, 20¼.

Liverpool Produce Market.

LIVERPOOL, March 22.—Breadstuffs quiet; Canada white wheat 9s 9d; red western 9s 3d; Canada flour 37s; Corn 29s 6d; Oats 9s 6d; Barley 5s; Peas 43s; Pork 110s; Beef 90s; Lard 59s 6d; Cheese 63s; Bacon 57s 6d.

Petroleum firmer; spirits 70½; refined 1s 8½d; Yellow 68. Turpentine 39s 6d.

HAVANA.

A Rebel Prisoner Shot—Proclamation from the Captain General.

HAVANA, March 22.—The man arrested on the wharf Saturday on a charge of theft proves to be a Cuban rebel. He was tried and sentenced to death by court-martial in the afternoon, and shot at 4 P.M. the same evening.

Capt. Gen. Dulce yesterday issued a proclamation in which he refers to the events of the day before. He says his promises of maintaining order in the city have been broken, and the man who had just been executed was probably the author of the fire. He says the punishment of death is the only one that can be applied, and it was necessary to act in his case with exemplary severity. At the very moment the conversation was ended between the Captain General and the foreign officers, the fire bells announced that some fifteen members intended the year and days.

Mr. JOHNSON moved to suspend the rules that he might offer a resolution declaring that it was the sense of the House that the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States should become a part of the Constitution of the United States. Lost by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Ames, Banks, Beaman, Benjamin, Boyer, Broomall, Buckland, Butler, Cake, Cullom, Dawes, Delano, Dixon, Eggleston, Farnsworth, Ferry, Garfield, Hamilton, Hay, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbell, Hulburd, Ingersoll, Kelley, Kelsey, Kitchen, Lafean, Lash, Loan, Logan, Lynch, Marvin, McCarthy, McClurg, Mercur, Miller, Moore, Morrill, Myers, Newcomb, Orth, Paine, Perham, Pettis, Pike, Plants, Price, Prindle, Rice, Sawyer, Schenck, Scofield, Shanks, Shellabarger, Smith, Starkweather, Stevens, Taffe, Thomas, Trowbridge, Upson, Van Aernam, Van Horn, Van Trump, Van Wyck, Wallace, Ward, Welker, Wentworth, Whitemore, Wilkinson, Williams, Wilson, Windom and Woodbridge—81.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Ancona, Arnell, Baker, Baldwin, Barnum, Bingham, Blaine, Blair, Boles, Boutwell, Bromberg, Brooks, Buckley, Cake, Chanler, Cobb, Coburn, Conger, Cook, Cornell, Covode, Cox, Darling, Dawson, Deweese, Dickey, Dodge, Donnan, Driggs, Eckley, Eldridge, Ela, Ferriss, Finney, Fox, Getz, Glossbrenner, Golladay, Grover, Haight, Halsey, Harding, Hawkins, Hayes, Heaton, Henderson, Hill, Holman, Hopkins, Hunter, Jenckes, Johnson, Judd, Kerr, Kerrigan, Ketcham, Koontz, Laflin, Lawrence, Lincoln, Logan, Marshall, McCormick, McCullough, McIntyre, McKee, McNeely, Mungen, Negley, Niblack, Nicholson, Nunn, Peters, Phelps, Pile, Poland, Pomeroy, Randall, Robertson, Ross, Rousseau

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1869.

The Harrisburg correspondent of the *New Dispatch* states "on good authority" that a late visit of Governor Geary to Washington was for the purpose of urging the nomination of Hon. Lewis W. Hall for the Spanish mission. Mr. Hall was the late State Senator from the Blair District, and is now practising law in Harrisburg.

It is pretty well settled that the Tenure-of-Office law will not be repealed, only suspended, perhaps during Grant's term. It is reported that the President "feels increased" at the action of the Senate, which is simply absurd. If we should be told that the noble army of office seekers are increased, we would really believe it, for it is the Senate that keeps some hundreds of them from realizing their wishes, and living in Washington is terribly expensive.

Secretary Boutz has employed as his assistants, First Rear Admiral Goldsborough, to report upon the varied machinery employed in steamers; Commodore Sutherland upon the construction of navy yards; Commodore Hanscom on ordnance, with the assistance of Captain Harmony, who is ordered to conduct a series of experiments with a view to establishing uniformity in the small arms of the service. Our new Secretary is fully up to the place.

It is rather remarkable how many persons are ineligible to office, and how the source continues to hinder in selecting those who cannot serve without selling out their business or doing some other thing to meet the requirements of the law. The newspaper case has unconsciously set people to looking up old laws, and it is somewhat astonishing how many of them there are and how little the people as well as officers know about them. It is easy to infer that in the past these disabilities have frequently been disregarded, and would be at present but for the newspaper spur.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* begins a long editorial under the diagnostical heading, "Is White Government a Failure?" with the assertion that "for eighty years or so we managed to get on very comfortably under a political system which permitted whites, and whites alone, to vote." In making such assertions as this, the *Enquirer* doubtless adapts itself to the line of argument best suited for its readers, who, as a matter of course, are not presumed to know the facts, else the *Enquirer* would not risk offending their intelligence. Still there must be a few readers of that paper who know better, and they will be apt to place a low estimate upon the honesty of the person who could be guilty of deliberately making an assertion so glaringly false in the face of our history. The *Enquirer* knows as well as we know that negroes were not only permitted to vote for many years in the old States, but also held office in several States. This too was at a time when the country enjoyed "a very fair measure of prosperity."

Andrew Johnson has by this time returned to Tennessee, to commence a series of movements for the reorganization in the South of the Democratic party, the principal object being his own election to the United States Senate. The accomplishment of this he does not permit himself to doubt. His mode of procedure, it is supposed, will first be to attach to himself certain dissatisfied and fishy Tennessee Republicans. If he can induce one of this kind to stand as a coalition candidate for Governor he will not run himself, but take the stump in such a manner as to place himself virtually at the head of the movement with the Senatorship in view. If no such fishy individual can be found then A. J. will run himself, to resign if elected and if the Senatorship be possible. Together with, he will proceed to certain prominent points in the State, at the urgent solicitation of the people of course, whom he will address at length. So we may expect to hear from the "humble individual" at an early day.

THE BUSINESS AND CAPITAL OF PUBLIC MOVE.

In reviewing the past it is a sad, but in looking forward to the future it is a hopeful thought that the human race is only in the first glow of its civilization, and not in the last. From the discoveries made in archæology, it is unquestionably true that in religion, government, science, and the mechanic arts the human family began on a very low plane, and has advanced in the career of progress very slowly at best, with very many backsets. Fetichism was the first form of the religious instinct, then polytheism, then monotheism. In government, the patriarchal, in which the will of the father was the law of the family, then the monarchical, or despotic, then an aristocracy to share the rule with the sovereign, and then the republican, or self-government, the best of all. In science, the Ptolemaic system, making this earth the center of the universe, subconfirmed and modified everything in this department. In some branches of the mechanic arts, especially architecture, the early ages were more forward than later times, but in everything that refined or human comfort and convenience, Art, the Science, was in an infantile state.

In the year 1620 Bacon published to the world his Novum Organum, or new method of investigating truth, by collecting and classifying facts, and inducing legitimate inferences from them. Since his day the human family have made more rapid progress in knowledge and the substantial comforts of life than they did in all their preceding history besides. Bacon taught mankind the accordance of truth, and especially the art of searching for truth, and gave to it the difference between a truth and a falsehood. The colossal systems of error in philosophy, religion and government, were all undermined by his sapping and mining process, and one after another came tumbling down into ruin.

For long centuries witchcraft was believed in universally. That passage in the old judicial laws of the Hebrews—"thou shalt not suffer a witch to live," was incorporated into the laws of every nation of Europe, and thousands upon thousands of innocent women were tortured without pity, and put to death in the most horrible manner, because they were suspected of having commerce with the Devil. It curdles the blood, and makes a man grow pale, to read of the cruelties practiced by the Church and the State, against poor Mary Dyer, charged with witchcraft. When James I., on his voyage from Denmark, was overtaken by a storm, one Dr. Fian, a Scotchman, was suspected of having caused the wind, although he was on shore and hundreds of miles away. A confession was wrung from him by torture, but on cessation of the pain he retracted. Every form of torture was again employed to overcome his obstinacy. The bones of his legs were broken to pieces in the iron boot. The King himself presided over the torture, and to make the most cruelties ordered the nails of his fingers to be pulled out with pincers, and needles to be thrust into the ends of them up to the heads, and when all failed to make the trembling victim confess that he raised the storm, he was burnt to death! The saintly Baxter, whose "Call to the Unconverted" and "Saint's Rest" are in all our homes, in another work, entitled the "World of Spirits," relates, with evident satisfaction and approval, the case of a clergyman named Lowes, near eighty years of age, during fifty of which he had been an irreproachable minister of his church, who was hung with sixty other persons for witchcraft in England. "Among the rest," says Baxter, "was an old reading person, who confessed he had two imps, and that one of them was always putting him on mischief, and cheing near the sea as he was at a ship under sail, it moved him to send him to sink the ship, and he confessed it, and saw the ship sink before him."

But witchcraft yielded to the spirit of free inquiry and common sense, and although the passage in the Bible which was the pivot in justification of all this cruelty has never been revoked, but stands to-day just as it was recorded in Leviticus ages ago, as Government punishes witches with death, and no man or woman believes in the existence of such things. Jane Wenham, last a century since, declared in the most deliberate and solemn manner "that the giving up of witchcraft is in effect the giving up of the Bible," but there is not a Methodist to-day of the many thousands who reverence the name of Wesley, who does not repudiate as absurd the whole doctrine of witchcraft. So much for progress in this line.

The punishment of criminals by death belongs to the same category. In the same old Jewish law which declared that a witch should not be suffered to live, and that a man convicted of gathering sticks on the Sabbath day to kindle a fire with, should be stoned to death, we find it written, that a murderer also must be put to death. But capital punishment is a relic of barbarism the same as witchcraft and religious persecutions, and like them, must yield to the enlightened spirit of the age. We consider it an argument of tremendous power against the punishment of death that the Sheriff always employs CAGHART to do the rope round the neck, to fasten the arms and legs, to pull down the cap over the eyes, and to cut the cord that launches the felon into eternity. And the argument is strengthened by the fact that CAGHART himself is so ashamed of his vocation, that he disguises himself, so that his own mother would not know him. If the human conscience says that choking a man to death on the gallows in cold blood is right, why does not the Sheriff do the deed? We insist upon it, that if the law has a certain majesty which shines forth in wreaking its vengeance upon transgressors, the Sheriff ought not to be afraid, and CAGHART ought not to be ashamed, to execute it upon murderers, any more than against other transgressors. But the whole of the moral circumstance of our nature revolt at the execution of a criminal, and we therefore consider that it is wrong.

Pennsylvania was the first State to draw a distinction between the degrees of guilt in the act of killing a man, declaring that murder in cold blood and with malice aforethought was inexcusable, while murder in hot blood, and under the sting of provocation, may be more or less excusable. But we submit to every thinking man whether this cold blooded, deliberate state of mind which, in a murderer, makes his crime one of the first degree, does not, when transferred to a judicial officer, give the same moral complexion to his act in putting a man to death in cold blood? If not, why does the Sheriff commit at the thought and employ a poor devil of a hangman to do the deed for him? Gentlemen must be men, not one of nature's journeymen, and He has endowed him with instincts, which, unless perverted, furnish him with safe guidance. These instincts all revolt at the taking of human life in cold blood; therefore to do so is wrong.

But we guard our language in this discussion. We say in cold blood. For there is a just and summary vengeance which sometimes overtakes great transgressors, and which, although not according to the forms of law, is justified in the consciences of all good men. Some years ago the city of San Francisco was infested with a gang of thieves, gamblers and murderers that outstripped the lives and interests of the citizens. The courts of law were bribed and overawed, and justice was unknown. The people assembled in their sovereign capacity and appointed a Vigilance Committee who proceeded forthwith to execute justice upon the malefactors. The moment the news reached this country that these malefactors were abashed, every man who was not himself a scoundrel said, either secretly to himself, or openly to others, that the judgment was just. A few months since a similar proceeding took place at Seymour, Indiana, when no less than ten men who set crimes, because going unwhipped of justice, made them notorious to be abated, were hung. The conflict of the people was the same as in the case of the gamblers of San Francisco. Now in all moral judgments of this kind, upon a fair presentation of the facts in the case, is not the *first impulse* the right one? Is it not the voice of God in the heart of man? It is only when we begin to form and have about this, that and the other consideration, that we are in danger of a downer last conflict. Upon this principle and this alone can we justify the destruction of human life in war. Had Waaz, the Andersonville jailer, killed all his victims in battle, in fair front, he would not have been tried for murder. But he did it in cold blood, and hence his guilt. It is on this account that when society has no protection against thieves and murderers from the courts of justice, it may, when the last point of endurance is reached, take the law into its own hands and summarily execute it upon defiant transgressors. Nothing but a deep consciousness of this truth has produced the astonishing change which has lately taken place in New York city in the administration of justice. Murders and robberies were committed in broad daylight, the criminals unthreatening that as they did the voting all the police they were masters of the situation. But when the judges and lawyers, who were in partnership with crime, got intelligence that the honest people of the city were about to organize themselves into vigilance committees, and that they themselves would be summarily hung up on the lamp posts before the doors of their own Court House, there took the alarm and bowed before the majesty of an enraged people. To such an uprising of consciences in the name of God and of Justice, San Francisco owes its present time of being one of the most law abiding cities in the Union. It is the hot blood—the holy indignation kindled against wrong which justifies vengeance. But to take a murderer and shut him up for months in prison till he he is bleached white as a lily, and then bring him out after trial and condemnation, and in cold blood strangle him with a rope—this we maintain, is barbarism. It loathes the feelings of all who have any thing to do with it, either as officers or spectators, and is bound to produce bad fruit in posterity some.

But would we let the guilty go unpunished? By no means. But we would have society avail itself of the common sense principle, as well understood by all thinking men upon the subject, that it is not the severity of punishment that tends to discourage crime, but the meeting certainly of it. Here are our chickens hatched. It is not the pain which the murderer suffers in the matter of dying that makes us oppose this kind of punishment, but its outrageous barbarism, and its terrible effects upon all who witness it. Imprisonment for life is a more severe punishment than death in any form. We would rather be beheaded, or hanged, or drowned, fifty times, so far as mere pain is concerned, than suffer solitary imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary five years. It is a poor, base sentiment that has made white blood cowards by the thousand, both in war and peace, that death is the greatest of evils, and that, therefore, it should be inflicted upon murderers. Death is oftentimes a blessing, and a never an evil greater than bondage or dishonor. The true doctrine to adopt and carry out is, that when a man proves himself to be an unsafe member of society by the crimes, society has the right, not to take his life in cold blood, but to place him where he can do no further mischief. Criminals are made such by false systems of education, for which society is to blame in part. We owe, therefore, to this class of unfortunate and guilty people more than to other long them or send them to prison for mere vengeance. We must teach them to labor. We must teach them cleanliness. We must teach them to think. All these are reformatory in their influences, so that the convict, if not redeemed for life, can return to society on the expiration of his sentence, a wiser and a better man.

The approaching execution of Twyman, a man who murdered his wife in Philadelphia, has suggested this train of thought. Already is the public feeling horrified by the sound of the hammer in Moyamensing Prison, making preparation for the barbarous display. Now we insist upon it, that one of the bloody requirements of the old Jewish code is carried out, the other two we have named should be also. If the Legislature honors Gen and protects society by putting murderers to death in cold blooded in the middle of the nineteenth century, we demand that the law against witches shall be re-enacted, and that a man who gathers sticks on the seventh day of the week, "which is the Sabbath of the Lord our God," shall be stoned to death before all the people. Both these are capital offenses by the same law, and by the same authority as that which punishes a murderer with death. And we agree with General GRANT, that the prompt execution of a bad law, or code of laws, in its entirety, is the best way to secure a repeal.

A NEW THEORY OF THE BALANCE OF TRADE.

The *Gazette* has recently propounded a novel theory in regard to the "Balance of Trade," showing a decided free trade tendency. It will take much stronger arguments, we fancy, than any the *Gazette* has yet stated to overthrow the doctrine, that when a nation imports more than it exports, it is running in debt—and that poverty and ruin are the inevitable consequence—unless there is an inherent power elsewhere sufficient to enable it to overcome the difficulty, and to withstand the shock, which its credit would otherwise sustain.

The mistake we make, according to the *Gazette*, is in estimating our imports and exports at our Custom House. Let us see if there is any mistake here. The house purchases, for instance, goods the product of his farm to New York, where it is sold, subject to freight, commission, &c., by nonproducers, yielding him a reasonable return for his labor. What does he obtain in exchange? The product of foreign labor, *estimated at the cost of production* and freight only, at our Custom House, to which is added of course the duties and the profits of the importer. These profits are an offset to those of the farmer at home, so that the foreign and the domestic products meet each other at the Custom House on equal terms.

The farmer's load of pork which costs him fifty dollars to raise, may produce him seventy-five dollars over cost in New York; but, on the other hand, the merchandise worth seventy-five dollars, which he obtains in exchange, is loaded with a duty of fifty per cent. and the gold premium of 33 per cent., and the charges of transportation, and the profit of the importer, so that in fact, the farmer having given his worth of his actual labor, has probably not received in all more than the worth of foreign labor in exchange.

The first example of the *Gazette* being simply a transaction between farmers of course the floor proves nothing, as it is a mere exchange of commodities between domestic producers, and therefore does not touch the question of "*the balance of trade*" as between nations. The same reasoning applies to the illustration obtained from the whaling voyage. It is distinctly a matter of home labor, the benefits of which are exclusively enjoyed by ourselves.

The New York merchant who exports $50,000 worth of flour, for which he obtained $50,000 worth of foreign merchandise, is rather a violent assumption, with very few precedents—certainly not enough to make a rule—estimating both at Custom House valuation. The latest information from New York is to the effect that the British flag is floating from more merchants in that port than our own, and our foreign commerce is almost exclusively in foreign bottoms, so that all the profits of the voyages, as well as those upon the goods carried, are for foreign account.

It is a great mistake to suppose, as the *Gazette* says, that our Custom House returns show the net of our exports and the gross of our imports. Take a cargo of flour for example. The net would be its cost or value at the mill and not its value in New York, which is the Custom House value of the export. On the other hand, the imports, as everybody knows, and as the Secretary of the Treasury admits, are shamefully undervalued, to save duty, often far below the cost of production.

It is very true, as the *Gazette* affirms, that a man prospers when he receives more than he parts with, but if a nation pays out for imported goods more than it receives for its exports, it is equally true that it is on the road to ruin. In our case the immense volume of our domestic commerce, and of our enormous production, has enabled us to endure the wasting effects of an unequal foreign trade, on which we pay out much more than we receive.

The consequence is that the entire product of our rich gold fields, and from five to six hundred millions of our national securities have gone to pay the difference, and this is what, it may be fairly considered, places the balance of trade against us, and points the way to national ruin and disgrace hereafter unless other counsels shall prevail, and this would appear to be the logical conclusion from such arguments as those of the *Gazette*.

Extraordinary Productive of Pig Iron.

During the year 1868 the Norton Iron Company, of Norton, Ashland, pr. county, Ohio, manufactured 25,276 tons of pig iron, consuming 2,337 tons of coke. The weekly yield is now greatly increased. From the 25th of September to the 30th of December inclusive, the yield has been 6,000 tons, or 500 per week. Since then the make has ruled increased; the make of the week ending January 6th was 600 tons, and of the week ending January 20th 650 tons, all gray iron, in fact, there has not been a single week that the make was not over 600 tons. This furnace was designed and built by Isaac Fagan, of New York city.

Emigration.

The London Times states that a deputation called, upon Mr. Bright, C. B., and the Land Emigration and Colonization Society." They represented that parties in America offered to sell many thousands of acres of land in Nebraska at from 5s to 15 per acre, with the privilege of paying for the land by instalments. Bright said the matter was one requiring great caution and consideration, else there might be "disappointment." The failure of one attempt at emigration would only prevent further attempts.

Upon the above the New York *Tribune* remarks: We welcome any progress toward the true policy of the Old World, which is to regard labor as much a source of wealth as capital. Such a concept of gold, from which can do be gained by land or labor, is "Far sense," The Homestead Law proposes to do this.

We trust that the new Administration will consider carefully this whole subject of emigration. Our country is filling up very rapidly, since there the make has ruled increased; the make of the week ending January 6th was 600 tons, and of the week ending January 20th 650 tons, all gray iron, in fact, there has not been a single week that the make was not over 600 tons. This furnace was designed and built by Isaac Fagan, of New York city.

Remarkable Woman.

The New Orleans *Republican* says Celeste Lafond, an old French woman, died recently at her residence, near the barracks. "Old Celeste" had a history, though few who had noticed the old woman tottering along the water's edge under her load of fuel driftwood which she drew out of the river and sold for her living suspected it. She was born in the southern part of France, and when a young girl served as a chambermaid in a country tavern. While there she betrothed herself to a young blacksmith, whose name she forgot. However, her lover was drafted into the Republican army, of which the great Napoleon had recently assumed command, determined not to be separated from her husband, she entered the same regiment as a drummer boy, in the service of which he was killed. The girl, however, remained in the regiment, and continued to attend to the soldiers. She participated in the campaign in Africa, and in the battle of the Pyramids, and in the wars of Italy and Spain. She was a soldier. She often related that at the close of the battle the Emperor, who had noticed her, would call her to his tent and say: "Well, my pretty girl, I suppose you were a woman I would make a Countess of you." She kept her own secret and died as she lived, no one ever knew why she came to America.

Traveling Agents a Curse to any Business.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The attention of the writer has been called to the article with the above title, in which "Old Iron Man" is quoted as saying, "I call the traveling agents home, pay them off, &c." A probable occurrence is also mentioned, of four traveling agents, representing the same line of goods, meeting in a Western town, "with scarcely enough trade to keep one in good demoralization to sell in every heart"—consequence, goods sold at ruinous rates, and never "Look Into It" unless that higher figures can be secured. All this is strictly true, and in the medium of agents, who involve an additional expense. A good plan, truly, providing western merchants would come here to purchase, instead of buying from the jobbing, commission and Chicago agents. With the "Iron Man," or "Look Into It" inform your readers which entails the greatest expense, viz: pushing our trade, or selling for a company in western interest? Will not those merchants feel more disposed to purchase from a "drummer" than from the "Iron Man" or "Look Into It?" Buying matters to this city, hundreds of miles distant! In regard to solicitors selling goods at less than cost, we think that a little reflection will show that no business house would allow it. Dealers in the East will not sell at cost when they have the time to make a trip, they can then buy for prompt and good wages by purchasing at the lowest figures.

Cities with less natural advantages are outstripping us in the arts and commercial prosperity, and it is largely due to the fact that the spirit of gentlemanly salesmen, who thoroughly understand the wants and tastes of the trade of their customers. It is slightly refreshing to be informed that the low figures now ruling are forced upon us by the "Iron Man" and "Look Into It" is not aware that many of our agents are more competent to effect sales at reasonable prices than the proprietors, who are perhaps in conducting the business. By calling upon the agents of the various houses, an opportunity will be offered to competing cities, which will be improved to the disadvantage of this city. Let the merchants of this having less, needs more competent men to represent her firms abroad. ENTERPRISE.

Immigration.

A NEVADA paper tells a story of a musical Irishman, who one night at the close of the opera house, it is said that the hen will come into the room, get upon the lady's lap, and at its command, proceed with a song. "After singing the first notes, her courtship will cease to satisfy her, and she will refuse to sing under. Then the hen spreads out her wings, stretches her neck into the air, and begins to crow five successive minutes to the hen Butler, and scares both a strain that lacks nothing in melody or harmony which it may purport to convey. The hen is said to be of the black Spanish breed, and also to be endowed with wonderful musical qualities, aside from her musical talent. A pretty story, but not equal to the romance of the "Headless Horseman."

A PARIS correspondent writing from Havana relates the following horrible atrocities perpetrated by the volunteers: But of one and only one brutal thing that occurred during the three days of turmoil will I tell you. In a street near here they caught up a little child of five years old, and also his wife, for she is a Cuban, and many of her neighbors are in prison, one of them was killed by a ball while at work, and the family are now in mourning for him. At one time they left their prisoners two days without a mouthful of food.

It is stated on authority not to be questioned, that the President offered to Mr. Wilson first the state Department, and then three others successively. To this almost unexampled solicitation, which shows so strongly the President's desire to call to his aid a gentleman whom the public was ready to welcome to the Cabinet, Mr. Wilson felt himself compelled to return a final negative.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON ought to be known as the Veto President, though it turns out, on examination, that he did not veto as extensively as has been supposed. The record is as follows during his term, in which two Congresses held five sessions: Total vetoes, nine-teen; pocket vetoes, six; become laws without the President's signature, sixteen. Nearly all the bills he vetoed were promptly passed over the veto.

DELAWARE seems to be in earnest in trying to swallow up the Eastern Shore of Maryland and a fragment of Virginia, and thus form a peninsular State. Her Legislature has initialed steps for a convention to bring about such a consolidation.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEM WINDING

Waltham Watches

3-4 PLATE.

16 AND 20 SIZES.

To the manufacture of these Fine Watches the Company have devoted all the science and skill in the art at their command, and read fearly claim that for fineness and beauty, no less than for the greater perfection of mechanical and splendid execution of design and execution, these Watches are unsurpassed anywhere.

In this country the manufacture of these fine grade of Watches is not even attempted, except at Waltham.

THESE WATCHES ARE AT WHOLESALE BY

JAMES R. REED & CO.,

yths 68 FIFTH STREET, Pittsburgh.

LARGE SALE

OF

REAL ESTATE.

The following described Property will be sold on easy terms, at 3 o'clock P. M., according to the following

NOS. 1, 2 AND 3,

On the 10th Day of April Next,

AT PUBLIC SALE.

If not sold at private sale previous to that date. Also, Property described under Nos. 4, 5 and 6, will be sold on the

15th of April, at 2 o'clock P. M.,

AT THE MILL.

If not sold at private sale previous to that time. Parties wishing to purchase can ascertain price and terms by calling on F. SELLERS & CO., at the Post House, corner Penn and Tenth streets, or of the undersigned Trustees. This Property is most desirably situated, fronting on the Ohio River, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, Pittsburgh, and is known as Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 on Plan of Lots.

No. 1.

The Pork and Lard Oil Warehouse,

Now occupied by F. Sellers & Co., Nos. 327, 329 and 331 Penn and Tenth streets, having 75 feet front on Penn by 160 feet in depth on Tenth street, opposite P. & L. E. R. R. freight depot, with side track. Two cellars, intended for the safe keeping of bulk meats and oils. An infection of petroleum has never existed on the premises. There are three Smoke-houses, 25 by 13 feet, building 100,000 pounds each. There can be bought along with the above, if desired, the Engine and Boiler, with necessary to cure Meat, Pickling Tubs, Hand Racks on Penn and Tenth streets, Wash-stands and Pipes, one Brine Cellar, half of which is paved with brick and cement.

No. 2.

Three Story Dwelling House,

Adjoining above 25 by 160 feet, in fair order, with stable in the rear. House and stable rent for $1,150 per annum, containing Gas, Water, &c., &c.

No. 3.

Four Three Story Warehouses,

Nos. 356, 358, 360 and 362 Penn street, opposite P. & L. E. R. R. freight depot, 25 by 80 feet, with a Freight Station, each 20 by 100 feet, near Penn street, with offices. The entrance to Nos. 356 and 358 offices, with front entrance Penn street, to Water-room. Wash-stands and Pipes in each. There is a fine deep Cellar, half of which is paved with brick and cement.

No. 4.

THE EXCELSIOR ROLLING MILL AND STRAP HINGE FACTORY,

In McClure Township, adjoining the property of the Pittsburgh Steel Company, containing 3 Acres of Land, having a front on the P. Ft. W. and C. R. W., and on the Ohio River, and Allentown side by P. Ft. W. and C. R. W., from Allegheny city. From 25 to 30 tons per week can be turned out, made by filling from Mill. There are 28 Dwelling Houses, Store-room, Post Office, Engine House for Manager, The Gas Pipes of the Allentown Gas Company have been laid within a short distance of this property. The Mill has Heating Furnaces, 3 Heating Furnaces, one 26 in a Engine, one 12 in Fly-Wheel, one 10 in Shears, Rolling Mill Engine, Fly-Wheels, &c.; Riddle Mill Trains and Shears, Punch, Bolt Machine, Drill Press, Bolt Squeezer, one 5 inch vertical Engine, &c., &c. 630 feet of Siding, and 650 feet Track for Coal, &c.; one excellent new cold water Pump.

Hinge Factory,

Containing Lathes, Planer, Drill Press, large and small Trip Hammers, Punches and Shears, and everything to make a complete Strap and T Hinge. Also, Blacksmith Shop, 30 by 40 feet, supplied with Engine and Steam connections to Mill Boiler

No. 5.

Five and a Half Acres of Land,

Adjoining Mill property, having front on river, and P. Ft. W. and C. R. W., well suited for manufacturing purposes and cutting up into Town Lots.

No. 6.

ONE TRACT OF LAND,

Opposite the Mill property, containing 332 feet front on P. Ft. W. and C. R. W., and 660 feet deep, having a Quarry of excellent Free Stone, and having on it a large Dwelling of pure Free Stone, suppling the Houses of the Mill.

THOS. J. HOSKINSON,
GEO. A. BERRY,
JOHN MOORHEAD,
Trustees.

SMALL FRUITS.

GRAPE VINES.

Concord, large bearing Vines, $1 00 per dozen.

STRAWBERRIES.

Durand, Fillmore, &c., &c., from $1 50 to $2 00 per dozen.

Gooseberries, Currants, Blackberries,

Can be supplied in large quantities, for market purposes, from the newbickley Nurseries of

T. L. SHIELDS & CO.,

PITTSBURGH POSTOFFICE.

REMOVAL.

The undersigned will Remove their

Drug and Prescription Store

From its present location to the new and handsome three-story Building,

172 WYLIE STREET,

Between Elm and Logan streets,

On the First of April, 1869.

Thankful for the patronage they have heretofore enjoyed from their friends and those in the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Eleventh Wards, as well as all portions of the city, they respectfully solicit a continuance of the same, pledging themselves in the future as in the past, to merit their favor.

Respectfully,

CHARLES ABEL & CO.

The Ellershausen PROCESS.

The Trustees are now prepared to grant Licenses for the use of the

ELLERSHAUSEN PROCESS.

The Superior Quality imparted to Good Iron, the great improvement in Inferior Iron and the Reduced Cost, commend it to all manufacturers of iron.

Parties wishing to use it can obtain License by applying to

JAMES P. SPEER,

Office, 360 Penn street.

Boxes and Carriages will take passengers directly to the PLANKINTON upon the arrival of trains and boats.

NE PLUS ULTRA

FIRE-PROOF PAINT WORKS.

THOS. HARRIS & CO.,

Corner of Morris street and Allegheny Valley R. R., Pittsburgh, Pa., Manufacturers of

Patent Fire-Proof Paint,

For Steamboats, Railroad Cars, Bridges and Houses. apr18

NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAS COMPANY, Pittsburgh, March 19, 1869.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES of this Company hereby announces that on and after MONDAY, March 22, the price of GAS will be THREE (3) DOLLARS PER BARREL, and FIVE (5) CENTS PER BUSHEL, in the Yard, and SIX (6) CENTS PER BUSHEL delivered within the usual bounds.

W. H. McCLELLAND, Treasurer.

PITTSBURGH FRUIT HOUSE ASSOCIATION, Pittsburgh, March 15, 1869.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Association will be held on THURSDAY, March 25, from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M., at the Office of B. W. Morgan, in the Association Building, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors.

P. REYMER, President.

G. FULLANBERG, Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL.

PENNSYLVANIA

MILITARY ACADEMY,

AT

CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PA.,

(FOR BOARDERS ONLY.)

SESSION RE-OPENS THURSDAY, APRIL 1st.

The Buildings are new and complete in all their appointments.

Thorough Instruction in the English Branches. A very thorough Course in Mathematics, Mechanics, Chemistry and Civil Engineering. Ancient and Modern Languages optional.

Special attention is given to the Moral and Religious Culture of Cadets.

Circulars may be obtained of

CHARLES H. PAULSON, Esq., Pittsburgh,

Or of Col. THEO. HYATT, President P. M. A.

4,500,000

Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds

THIRTY YEARS TO RUN,

Issued by the Lake Superior and Mississippi River Railroad Company.

They are a First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bond, Free of United States Tax,

Secured by ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED AND THIRTY-TWO THOUSAND ACRES OF CHOICE LANDS, and by the Railroad, its Rolling Stock, and the Franchises of the Company.

A DOUBLE SECURITY AND FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.

In every respect, yielding in Currency nearly

TEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

PRESENT PRICE, NINETY-FIVE AND INTEREST.

Gold, Government Bonds and other Stocks received in payment at their highest market price.

Pamphlets and full information given on application to

JAY COOKE & CO.,

No. 114 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,

No. 35 South Third Street, Philadelphia,

Fiscal Agents for Lake Superior and Mississippi River Railroad Co.

FOR SALE IN PITTSBURGH BY

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

Fourth and Wood.

SEMPLE & JONES,

Third and Wood.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,

Third and Wood.

FOR SALE OR RENT,

THAT FINE RESIDENCE,

ON BLUFF STREET,

Formerly occupied by Capt. E. S. Wright. House contains 10 Rooms, with Bricked Attic, two Cellars, with Heater in Cellar. Marble Mantles in two Rooms. Gas, Cold & Hot Water and Gas throughout. Free-all Brick Front. Lot fronts 72 feet on Bluff street, running back to Apple alley 147 feet, with good Stable on alley. Shade and Fruit Trees in abundance.

Apply to

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

59 FOURTH AVENUE.

REDUCTION IN PRICES

AT THE

Pittsburgh Dry Docks and Marine Ways

On and after MARCH 22d, 1869, Steamboats will be charged the following Rates, Ship Carpenters Measurement:

50 cents per ton for Three Days.
75 cents per ton for Five Days.
$1 00 per ton for Seven Days.
$1 25 per ton or Ten Days.
All Boats for One Day and over Ten Days, Special Rates.

With an ordinary amount of men, we charge for first-class Mechanics $3 50 per day.

Second-class Mechanics, $3 per day.

Oak Lumber, $35 per thousand feet. All lengths over 30 feet, $5 00 per thousand extra. Above Lumber, such as Rubber Stock, Wheel Arms and Jacket Plank, $40 per thousand feet.

Turns Cost where job is completed.

REED & McCLOY,

PROPRIETORS.

GREAT AUCTION SALE,

AT

MACRUM & CARLISLE'S

OLD STAND,

NO. 19 FIFTH AVENUE.

Fancy Goods, Hosiery, Trimmings,

EMBROIDERIES,

Furnishing Goods, Notions, &c.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

HAVING REMOVED TO

No. 27 FIFTH AVENUE,

Four doors above their former location, have opened up with a FRESH NEW STOCK, to which they invite the attention of their old customers. They have also concluded to close out the entire stock at the OLD LOCATION, No. 19 FIFTH AVENUE, AT AUCTION.

The first sale will commence on SATURDAY MORNING, 20th inst., at 9 o'clock a. m. and at 2:30 and 7 p. m., and continue from day to day until the Stock is sold.

Sales on MONDAYS, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS at 2:30 and 7 p. m., and on SATURDAYS and WEDNESDAYS, at 10 a. m. and 2:30 and 7 p. m.

CASH BARGAINS may be expected. Many of the Goods are NEW, and the entire Stock must be sold soon by APRIL 1st.

Goods sold in Lots to suit both WHOLESALE AND RETAIL trade.

AFTERNOON SALES will include EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, SOAPS, PERFUMERY, and a general variety of LADIES' GOODS.

The Counters and Shelving at Private Sale.

H. B. SMITHSON & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

CRYSTAL PETROLEUM WORKS LIVINGSTON BROS. PITTSBURGH

LIVINGSTON BROTHERS

CRYSTAL

Refined Petroleum

IN

Five Gallon Tin Cans with Patent Caps,

DUQUESNE WAY,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

MARVIN'S

SUPERIOR FRUIT BISCUIT,

LEMON BISCUIT,
SPICED JUMBLES,
CREAM CRACKERS,
AND GINGER SNAPS.

Bakery, 91 Liberty St.,

And for Sale by all Grocers in the City and Country.

TRADE MARK

Dithridge's

FIRE-PROOF

LAMP

CHIMNEYS.

REMOVAL.

HENRY BENZ,

Manufacturer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

LAMPS AND GLASSWARE,

Has removed from his old Stand, No. 525 Penn street, to

No. 322 LIBERTY STREET.

A large supply of Pure, Non-explosive Oil constantly on hand.

FOR SALE—

VALUABLE PENN STREET PROPERTY

Best business location. Lot 68 by 100 feet. Terms—Part cash, balance in four years. Apply to

G. PRAETSCH,

188 Liberty street, second floor.

DRUGS, &c.

Sulph. Quinine, P. & W.
Sulph. Morphia, P. & W.
Oil Cassia;
Oil Lemon;
Oil Peppermint;
Amer Isinglass;
Gum Camphor;
Turkey Sponges;
Sheep's Wool Sponges;
Aniline Colors;

RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

GEORGE A. KELLY,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

Corner Wood street and Second avenue.

PROF. THOMPSON,

After an absence of some years, proposes to return to this city, and he will reopen his

Ladies' Seminary,

IN EAST LIBERTY,

ON THE 1ST OF APRIL NEXT,

In the Rooms now occupied by Mrs. Moore as a Young Ladies' School.

For terms, &c., see announcement in Circulars, which may be had at the Book store of R. S. Davis, 153 Liberty street, or at W. G. Johnston's Stationery and Blank Book store, Wood street, or before the first of April by addressing

PROF. JAMES THOMPSON,

ALTOONA, PA.

GAS FIXTURES,

Wholesale and Retail.

WE HAVE RECEIVED OUR STOCK OF

Gas Fixtures for the Spring Trade,

And our customers will find it embraces STYLES AND DESIGNS such as were never offered in this market before, and at such REDUCED PRICES that all can suit themselves.

For example—A Three Light Chandelier for Five Dollars, and a Twelve Light Chandelier for Forty Dollars.

ALSO, A NEW

Reading or Library Slide Chandelier.

GAS FITTERS AND DEALERS SUPPLIED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

W. cut up Gas Fixtures in any part of the consolidated city, Allegheny or Birmingham, FREE OF COST.

We invite an examination of our Stock before purchasing east, and you will find we can supply you at a Lower Price.

WELDON & KELLY,

147 WOOD STREET.

MANUFACTURERS.

The Best Stoves.

A. BRADLEY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE GREATEST VARIETY OF

Cook, Parlor and Heating Stoves

TO BE FOUND IN THE STATE.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated Base Burning Oriental Stoves and Furnaces for Hard Coal or Coke. Best in the World for Parlor, Office, Store or Church. FIRE BRICKS NO REKINDLING, BURNS ALL WINTER. Do not Buy until you see or send for Circular.

NO. 30 WOOD STREET.

Our Agents for Orientals—DEMMLER BROS. Smithfield street. GEO. HURLEY, Allegheny city.

Prompt attention given to REPAIRS.

JOHN M. COOPER, HENRY SIBB.

JOHN M. COOPER & CO.,

BRASS FOUNDERS,

GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Pumps and Brass Work

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; DEALERS IN

Gas Fixtures and Tubing,

OF ALL KINDS.

COR. PIKE AND WALNUT STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Call and examine our STEAM PUMP before purchasing elsewhere. It is plain and substantial equal if not superior to any Pump now in use.

Locomotive and Machine Works

SMITH & PORTER,

BUILDERS OF

Light Locomotives,

AND

STATIONARY ENGINES,

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Specialty—MINING AND SWITCHING LOCOMOTIVES.

Office, Cor. WATER ST. and CHERRY ALLEY.

ADAM MAXWELL, ISAAC REESE,
JOHN McMATH, W. DAVIS.

Apollo Fire Brick Works.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Cor. Fourth and Wood Streets,

BANKERS,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Sts.

DEALERS IN ALL

Government Securities.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the

New National Life Insurance Co.

OF THE UNITED STATES.

Full information given at our office.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, March 22, 1869.

There was considerable activity in the local loan market to-day. The supply of means to meet the demands of borrowers is quite limited, but the banks seem disposed to extend their discount lines to the most prudent point.

Local stocks and bonds are quiet and inactive. Even bank shares are unimportant and dull, although we hear of no transactions at lower quotations than last reported. A small lot of Allegheny Valley 7-30 bonds changed hands to-day at about 86¼. Columbia Old Wasn't for sale, and there is nothing in the market to lower figure than what it ruled at a few weeks ago.

—Bonds show a further decline to-day in New York and the market is much the same as it was on Saturday. Jay Cooke & Co., in their letter received by Messrs. McVay & Co., speaking of the operations of the bond market on that day, say that transactions both at the boards and in the offices are very light. Some anxiety has been felt as to the profitable nature of money, but the bank statement this week is favorable. The quotations at the boards are merely nominal and the sales, excepting 6's, would not amount to $100,000. Currencies are still in good demand in exchange for our products, and the supply of gold coin and bullion on the street must be nearly exhausted.

The offers for Lake Superior bonds have been coming in so rapidly that at this writing less than $200,000 remain unsold, and those we expect to dispose of before Monday or Tuesday at the latest.

Messrs. Jos. H. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Buyers.	Sellers.	Closing.
U. S. 6's, 1881	109	110	110
U. S. 5-20's, 1862	107½	107¾	107¾
U. S. 5-20's, 1864	107½	107¾	107¾
U. S. 5-20's, 1865	107½	107¾	107¾
U. S. 5-20's, 1865, new	107½	107¾	107¾
U. S. 5-20's, 1867	107½	107¾	107¾
U. S. 5-20's, 1868	107½	107¾	107¾
U. S. 10-40's, coupon	103¾	104	104
U. S. 7-30's, 1st and 2d series, 1867	105¾	105¾	105¾
U. S. 7-30's, 3d series, 1867	105¾	105¾	105¾
U. S. 7-30's, 1st and 2d series, 1868	105¾	105¾	105¾
U. S. 7-30's, 3d series, 1868	105¾	105¾	105¾
U. S. 7-30's, 1st and 2d series, 1869	105¾	105¾	105¾
U. S. 7-30's, 3d series, 1869	105¾	105¾	105¾
Old U. S. Coupons	107½	107¾	107¾
Old U. S. 5's	103	103¼	103¼
Navy 6's	103	103¼	103¼

—We extract the following remarks from a letter received by the Messrs. Robinson Bros., from the banking firm of Smith, Randolph & Co. of New York, which contains some points of interest:

"The foreign exchange are again completely demoralized, the responsibilities for borrowing money in gold are so great that only those who acted promptly in selling their bills against their intended bond shipments have made any profit. The banks were forced to make considerable concessions from their rates, and the bankers, who are the importers, according to custom, and made cash against due, so that the immense sums of gold sold against bills have not yet been delivered or bonds delivered, which led to embarrassments to a few, and, seeing good to the rest, they are willing to let the matter remain open however, the gold will then be forthcoming to settle the contracts, and there will continue again become easy. In the early future of the free trade agitation and the consequent depression of values, which, coupled with the fluctuations of exchange, led to a general suspension of shipments of bonds, under which cover the mind operator and others. In previous years the commencement of the last of April has witnessed the utmost stringency in money as a consequence of the preparation of banks for the country's summons as well as from the fact that it is the great settling day of the country, when mortgages become due and business notes mature and when there is a universal demand for funds to act in operation the various industrial enterprises which have hitherto suffered to lie idle through the winter, through the cessation of labor, the accumulation of stocks and the consequent inactivity of the great mill interests of New England and the manufacturers of the West and South. The banks at the present time are not pressed for money, and there is a large proportion of the short notes of the latter which, if presented for payment, would force all of upon the Government of the coal carrying companies, were taken upon the basis of the present rates of freight, and were the stock from the market, and at the same time to the consumer.

—The following table, made up from the sections received at E. W. Clapp's South Boston, Agents Building, No. 86 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway stocks, Gold, etc., as the same ruled at the New York Boards during the day:

	March 20.	March 22.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	92¾	93	¼	
Hudson River	97	97¼	¼	
Reading	97¾	98	¼	
Mich. Central	120	120		
Mich. Southern	93¼	93¼		
Illinois Central	137	137		
Cleve. and Pitts.	89¾	89¾		
Pitt. Wayne	97¾	98	¼	
Chicago and North.	64¾	64¾		
Do. preferred	85	85		
Fort Wayne	97¾	98	¼	
Rock Island	93¾	93¾		
Pac. and Atlantic	30¾	30¾		
Chicago and Alton	135	135		
St. Paul	39¾	39¾		
Do. preferred	70	70		
Toledo and Wab.	49¾	49¾		
Pacific Mail	57¾	57¾		
Western Union	35¾	35¾		
Adams Express	69¾	69¾		
Gold, U. S.	133	133		
Gold, Sept. and Oct.	133	133		
Gold, Feb. and March	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1870	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1871	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1872	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1873	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1874	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1875	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1876	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1877	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1878	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1879	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1880	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1881	133	133		
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Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1912	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1913	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1914	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1915	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1916	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1917	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1918	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1919	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1920	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1921	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1922	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1923	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1924	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1925	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1926	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1927	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1928	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1929	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1930	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1931	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1932	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1933	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1934	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1935	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1936	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1937	133	133		
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Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1939	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1940	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1941	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1942	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1943	133	133		
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Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1951	133	133		
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Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1953	133	133		
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Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1955	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1956	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1957	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1958	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1959	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1960	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1961	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1962	133	133		
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Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1971	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1972	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1973	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1974	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1975	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1976	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1977	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1978	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1979	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1980	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1981	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1982	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1983	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1984	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1985	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1986	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1987	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1988	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1989	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1990	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1991	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1992	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1993	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1994	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1995	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1996	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1997	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1998	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1999	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 2000	133	133		

—The New York *Herald*, Sunday edition, says:

The weekly statement of the associated banks was so much more favorable than expected that it took the street completely by surprise. It was supposed that the conservative policy which these institutions have been pursuing since the passage of the law relating to gaseous currency, together with the large demand from the country for currency, would result in an extent of a decrease in the item of legal tenders, a reduction in the surplus reserve, and perhaps a sequence of the heavy exports of the week; but there is a satisfactory increase, instead of decrease, in the item of legal tenders, which is also unexpected, if not puzzling. The definitive figures, however, strengthen the arguments of currency from the Southern and Western States, and the probability of currency to the Northern States should be commenced, for the banks, as the basis of currency from the Southern and Western States would be preventive also to them from the general inflation which has been manifested in the past few months. The banks, however, cannot be expected to relax their policy until currency from the interior begins to move out for the interior; however, is only favorable to commercial paper, and not to the stock market.

—The *Herald* says the condition of the money market for the coming three or four weeks is a problem which Wall street speculators and bankers will generally see inquire concerning before. Its previous years the beginning of the 1st of April has witnessed the utmost stringency in money as a consequence of the preparation of banks for the country's summons as well as from the fact that it is the great settling day of the country, when mortgages become due and business notes mature and when there is a universal demand for funds to act in operation the various industrial enterprises which have hitherto suffered to lie idle through the winter, through the cessation of labor, the accumulation of stocks and the consequent inactivity of the great mill interests of New England and the manufacturers of the West and South. The banks at the present time are not pressed for money, and there is a large proportion of the short notes of the latter which, if presented for payment, would force all of upon the Government of the coal carrying companies, were taken upon the basis of the present rates of freight, and were the stock from the market, and at the same time to the consumer.

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Do. preferred	85	85		
Fort Wayne	97¾	98	¼	
Rock Island	93¾	93¾		
Pac. and Atlantic	30¾	30¾		
Chicago and Alton	135	135		
St. Paul	39¾	39¾		
Do. preferred	70	70		
Toledo and Wab.	49¾	49¾		
Pacific Mail	57¾	57¾		
Western Union	35¾	35¾		
Adams Express	69¾	69¾		
Gold, U. S.	133	133		
Gold, Sept. and Oct.	133	133		
Gold, Feb. and March	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1870	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1871	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1872	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1873	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1874	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1875	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1876	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1877	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1878	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1879	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1880	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1881	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1882	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1883	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1884	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1885	133	133		
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Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1967	133	133		
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Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1969	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1970	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1971	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1972	133	133		
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Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1974	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1975	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1976	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1977	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1978	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1979	133	133		
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Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1981	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1982	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1983	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1984	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1985	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1986	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1987	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1988	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1989	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1990	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1991	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1992	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1993	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1994	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1995	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1996	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1997	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1998	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 1999	133	133		
Gold, Jan. and Feb., 2000	133	133		

Pork Packing in the West.

From the Cincinnati *Price Current* of the 15th inst., we continue the following in regard to the full statistics of the number of hogs packed in the West during the season of 1868-9, compared with the previous year:

	1867-8.	1868-9.
Ohio	962,000	1,000,000
Illinois	1,000,000	1,000,000
Indiana	725,000	750,000
Kentucky	120,000	125,000
Missouri	150,000	175,000
Wisconsin	100,000	125,000
Iowa	180,000	200,000
Grand totals	3,700,000	3,875,000
Increase	175,000	

The general average for all the States is, of hogs 200 lbs. and of lard 25 lbs., which compare with the three previous seasons thus:

	Weight.	Lard.
	Pounds.	Pounds.
1866	200 lbs.	25 lbs.
1867	200 lbs.	25 lbs.
1868	200 lbs.	25 lbs.
1869	200 lbs.	25 lbs.

In order to arrive at the comparative product, in pounds, by multiplying the total number of hogs packed each year by the general average, the results are found to be:

	Pounds.
1867-8	740,000,000
1868-9	775,000,000
Net decrease, lbs	35,000,000

While the decrease in the packing season is one of number, it is one of weight, and the average weight of last season is less than that of 1867-68.

With reference to the yield of lard, the results, in the aggregate, based upon the figures given, shows the comparative yield of lard and tallow, thus:

	Pounds.
1867-8	92,500,000
1868-9	96,750,000
Increase, lbs	4,250,000

Due to order to show the total yield of lard and tallow, the net result of lard and tallow, and of both, and 5 lbs to that of the present season, which gives the following results, as compared separately:

	Pounds.
1867-68	174,700,000
1868-69	181,687,500
Increase, lbs	6,987,500

Commencing upon this result, the *Price Current* says: "It is from that the deficit is not large, and is less than had been expected, and is one that when the absence of old stock is taken into consideration, together with the increased demand for consumption, or rather of pork in unusually light, and especially of light prime, it would seem, can proceed on changed conditions of the market from those which have ruled and caused what it was thought would be a large decline. The increase in the whole must have been in that time."

The principal cause of the deficiency in the pork crop, assigned by the *Price Current*, is the failure of the corn crop last year. It says: "The corn crop of 1868 was a failure in its growth, which at the best was late, and the time was shortened by the early frosts. In fact, the pork crop had to be made from the corn, and this being soft and chaffy, and late, the time was insufficient to mature it, and it was thus imperfect, and the result is that the pork crop has proved short, and prices ruled much higher than had been expected."

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
MONDAY EVENING, March 22, 1869. }

We have no particular change to note in our general markets to-day. There is no movement made during the hour of business open. Groin continues to ruy fair. Provisions seem firmer. Sugars have advanced about ½ p. lb. Butter and eggs are in request at full rates. Generally, there is no change to note in quotations from those last reported.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—In barrels, $3 50@4 00 for choice; $3 00@3 50 for common.

APPLE BUTTER—Apples are getting scarce and accounting to price. Sold to retail trade at 8@10c per gallon.

BEANS—Market dull at $1 90@2 00 for common to choice.

BUTTER—Good table butter is in active request, and if we quote new choice at 35@37½, we expect to realize more. Choice roll, 40@45c; choice packing, 30@35c; common to good, 25@30c.

CHEESE—Sales are reported at 20@21c from the wood packed.

EGGS—Market firm at 31@33c for extra No. 1 and 34@35c for No. 2.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—Little movement active but prices are firm and unchanged. We quote sales of sugar-cured shoulders at 12c; sides at 18@19c; sugar-cured hams, 20@22c; plain hams, 18@19c; sugar-cured, 20@21c; sugar-cured shoulders, 16@17c; breakfast bacon, 19@20c; canvassed, 20@21c; canvassed shoulders, 16@17c; plain shoulders, 14@15c; sides, 16@17

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

EAST BIRMINGHAM COUNCIL.

Organization of the Council for the Year—Address of Burgess Aumon—Election of Officers.

The Council of the borough of East Birmingham held a meeting last evening for the purpose of organizing for the year.

The Council was called to order by the retiring Burgess, George E. Stocum, who introduced the new Burgess, August Aumon. Mr. Aumon presented his certificate of election, which was read by the Clerk of the old Council, Mr. Ingram.

The certificate of the members of Council elect was also read, and the oath was administered by the Burgess. The following are the names of the new members: Messrs. Dudley Hunt, J. W. Miller and Robert Shepherd. The members holding over are Messrs. Rock, Ford and Walker.

Burgess Aumon then addressed the Council as follows:

ADDRESS OF BURGESS AUMON.

GENTLEMEN OF THE COUNCIL: You have taken the oath of office, as required by our charter, and I congratulate you upon the fact that we are working under a charter which, in some respects, is more liberal than that under the organization of the borough did exist. It is a charter which has been framed by men of experience. The framers, many of them, have been members of Council, and have had occasion to see the defects in the old charter. The framers, many of them, have been members of the borough government, by reference to whom we can see the defects in the old charter, and the remedies which they suggested for the defects. Gentlemen, you have the guardianship of the finances of the borough, and I would suggest to you the necessity of economy in the expenditure of the money of the borough. Let us not spend more than is absolutely necessary for the good government of the borough. Let us not spend money for improvements which are not absolutely necessary. Let us not spend money for improvements which are not absolutely necessary. Let us not spend money for improvements which are not absolutely necessary